IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Governor Wants the Draft Suspended.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1863.

The following is Governor Seymour's letter to the President on the question of the draft in New-York:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it affected the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. To avoid misapprehensions, I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing, as the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the city of New-York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate execution in that city, it is proper that I should speak of that event. At the moment when the militia of the city were absent in performance of your request, and when the forces of the General Government were withdrawn from its fortifications, leaving it defenseless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provost Marshal commenced the draft without consultation with the authorities of the State or of the City. The harsh measure of raising troops by compulsion, has heretofore been avoided by this Government, and is now resorted to from the belief on its part that it is necessary for the support of our arms. I know that you will agree with me that justice and prudence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know that it is important and equal in its operations. It is the right of every citizen to be assured that in all public transactions there is strict impartiality in a matter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of our people. This is called for by every consideration. I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State the enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels from which they were to be drawn in the presence of men of different parties and of known integrity, and the drawings were conducted in a manner to avoid suspicion of wrong. As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action and who have no voice in their election, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the district of New-York, when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling officers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law, and the disrespect for judicious tribunals produced their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened in the sad and humiliating history of the riot. It is gratifying that the citizens of New-York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government, who were stationed in that city, for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and skill, and their wise and prudent counsel. But they had at their command only a handful of good troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the city, official, civil, and military, the people, the police, and a small body of only 1,200 men, composed equally of the State and national forces, who availed themselves of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest city of our continent to maintain order in our midst under circumstances so disadvantageous against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population. The return from the war of some of the New-York Militia Regiments restored peace and security to the city. I ordered troops from different parts of our State, but I could not get them to the city before the riot was quelled. Neither could the General Government give any substantial aid. It could not even man its own forts, nor had it the means to protect its own arsenals and navy yards against any of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our merchants, almost within sight of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the Harbor of New-York. One thousand men could have seized them all and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping and of the city itself. At the time that this riot took place I was engaged with Senator Morgan and Controller Robinson of this State on the subject of harbor defenses, and placed under the direction of Gen. Wool the unorganized bodies of National Volunteers still under my command; and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior of New-York into the fortifications to be under his control, and I made arrangements with him for their reception; but on the 12th inst., the day before the riot broke out, I was requested by Gen. Wool to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the Harbor of New-York. The reason for this, I understand, is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept of the services of troops for special or qualified purposes. The inability of the Government at that moment to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot while the militia of the city were supporting the national cause in another field, will be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my associates, Messrs. Morgan and Robinson, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

To his Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

SIR: Allow me to call your attention to the defenseless condition of this city. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One half of these cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The Roanoke is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel of war in the harbor or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days. The militia of this city and Brooklyn have either been or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, who is now paying dear for her neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. Is it wise for New-York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the City of New-York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the Government than all other cities under its control? If I had had a sufficient number of men to man our guns I might protect the city from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, from want of men to man our guns the Alabama or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the city, but I have thus far been unsuccessful. I have called the attention of the Mayor, as well as others, again and again to the defenseless condition of the city. The Mayor can do but little, from the fact that the militia have been ordered to defend Pennsylvania. We ought to have one or two iron-clad steamers and several gunboats to guard the harbor. These, with men to man the guns of our forts, would be sufficient to protect and defend the city. The company of artillery raised for the forts in this harbor, which I requested your Excellency to turn over to me, has been sent to Pennsylvania. The condition of the city is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

While this deplorable riot has brought disgrace upon the great city in which it occurred it is due to the character of its population to say that they were able to put it down without aid from any other quarter, to save their city and to rescue their own and the Government property from the violence of a mob at a critical moment, when they had sent their armed men to save the national capital from falling into the hands of hostile arms. For this patriotic service they have already received your thanks and the gratitude of the nation. However much we may denounce and deplore the violence of bad or misguided men it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to urge the execution of the draft in any spirit of resentment or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justness is observed in the execution of the measure and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in repelling any counsels suggested by excited passions or partizan prejudices; for you have on more than one occasion acknowledged the generous and patriotic promptitude with which the city of New-York has responded to calls made upon it by you in moments of sudden peril. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs that in determining the quotas of men to be furnished by each State, regard shall be had to the number of volunteers and militia furnished by them respectively since the commencement of the present rebellion; and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode Island, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and has also furnished a surplus, which entitles her to a credit upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington of this credit does not agree with that claimed at the office of the Adjutant General of this State. I do not doubt the impartiality of Colonel Fry; and I believe that the differences of these statements can be reconciled if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two offices. I ask that this may be done. After a careful examination I am satisfied that the quotas now demand from the Congressional Districts in New-York and Kings County are glaringly unjust. Either the names enrolled in these districts greatly exceed the true numbers or the enrollments in other parts of the State are grossly deficient. The practical injustice will be the same in either case. If regard is had to the number heretofore sent from the several districts the records of our State show that New-York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion. These records were carefully kept under the administration of Gov. Morgan. If the quotas now fixed upon these cities are proportion to the numbers enrolled, they suffer a double wrong, for they do not get a due credit for the past, and the enrollments are excessive as compared with other sections of the State. I send you tables which show these results, and I will also state here a few facts: The quota for the Fourth Congressional District with a population of 131,854, is 5,881. That fixed upon the Fifteenth Congressional District, with a population of 132,232, is only 2,260. The quota upon the last-named district should exceed that of the city district for the census returns, shows that there is a larger population for females and of aliens in the City of New-York than in the country. If the comparison is made by the number of votes instead of population, taking the last election, when the vote was very full, it will be seen that the call upon the city district is 5,881, upon a vote of 12,363, while upon the contrary district it is only 2,260, upon a vote of 23,165. In two adjoining districts in the City of Brooklyn, the discrepancies are equally striking. In that represented by Mr. Odell, with a population of 132,242, the quota is 2,697. In the adjoining district, represented by Mr. Kalbfleisch, with a population of 151,951, it is 4,146. Yet the voters in Mr. Odell's district number 16,421, and in that of Mr. Kalbfleisch, 15,967. The draft, as at present proposed, will go through the eastern portion of the State comparatively less than one third of the Congressional District, more than one-half of the burdens of the conscription. This is particularly unjust toward New-York and Brooklyn, for they have not only furnished their free proportions heretofore, without counting the numbers they have given to the navy of the country, but they have been the recruiting grounds for other States, and constant complaints are now made that agents from other States are now employed for that purpose within those cities, and are bringing persons there to act as substitutes, thus reducing still more the number of persons who will be compelled to meet this undue demand, which obliges them to leave their families and their homes, and to peril their lives, if they are less fortunate than others in their ability to pay the sum fixed as a commutation. I earnestly request that you will direct that the enrolling officers shall submit to the State authorities their lists, and that an opportunity shall be given me, as Governor of this State, and to other proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings. Justice to the enrolling officers, to the honor and dignity of the Government, to the people who are so deeply affected, and to the public tranquillity, demands that the suspicions which are entertained shall be removed if they are unfounded. It is just to add that the Administration owes this to itself, as these inequalities fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to its political views. I am sure that this fact will strengthen your purpose to see that justice is done. The enrollments are only complete in about one-half of the districts. The results were sent to me at intervals during the month of July, but were only recently received by me, in consequence of my absence at the City of New-York. I am confident you will agree with me that the public interest in every respect will be promoted by affording the fullest evidence of the faithfulness and impartiality with which the conscription is conducted. In the mean time, large numbers are availing themselves of the bounties offered by the State and national Governments and are voluntarily enlisting, thus mitigating the distress which a compulsory draft necessarily carries into the homes of our people. The State of New-York offers liberal bounties to those who enlist. I believe it will be found that the abandonment of voluntary enlistment for a forced conscription will prove to be unfortunate as a policy, that it will not secure either so many or so effective men as that system which one year since gave to this Government the largest army ever raised within so short a space of time by the voluntary action of any people. I do not propose to discuss in this connection the reasons why the people withhold the support heretofore so cheerfully rendered; hereafter I shall make that the subject of further communication. But assuming it to be due to the exhaustion of the number of those able to bear arms it would only prove how heavily this new demand falls upon the productive interests and labor of our country, and it makes another reason why the heavy burdens of the conscription should be tempered by every act calculated to remove suspicions and allay excitement, above all it should induce every effort to get voluntary enlistments which fall less heavily upon the domestic happiness and business arrangements of our citizens. I ask that the draft may be suspended in this State, as has been done elsewhere, until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout the State, and particularly in the City of New-York. I am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, it is certain that there is a balance in its favor. It is but just that the delinquent States should make up their deficiency before New-York, which has so freely and generously responded to the calls of the Government, shall be refused the opportunity to continue its voluntary support of the armies of the Union; there is another point which profoundly excites the public mind which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States; our people have been taught that laws must be upheld and respected at every cost and every sacrifice that the conscription act, which demands their persons and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statute of our Government; to support the majesty of law a million of men had gone forth from Northern homes to the battle-fields of the South, more than three hundred thousand have been laid in bloody graves or have perished in lingering disease. The guilt of the Rebellion consists in raising an armed hand against Constitutional or legal obligations. The soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax-gatherer the earnings of their toil, have cheerfully made these sacrifices because they saw in the power of laws not only obligations to obedience but protection to their rights, to their persons, and to their homes. It is this protection which alone gives value to Government. It is believed by at least one half of the people of the loyal states that the Conscription Act, which they are called upon to obey, because it stands upon the statute book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law; there is a fear and suspicion that while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law they are to be deprived of its protection. In the hands of the American people the duty of obedience and the right to protection are inseparable. If it is, therefore, proposed on the one hand to exact obedience at the point of the bayonet, and upon the other hand, to shut off by military power all approach to our judicial tribunals, and to deny redress for wrongs, we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into contempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decisions of courts, as by open resistance. This Government and our people have more to fear from an acquiescence in the disorganizing teachings, that war suspends their legal rights, or destroys their legal remedy, than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of Judicial tribunals. The refusal of Governments to give protection excites criticisms to disobedience. The successful execution of the Conscription Act depends upon the settlement, by Judicial tribunals of its Constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding force. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which jars so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war should go forth with all the sanctions of every department of our Government, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judicial. With such sanctions it would overcome the hostility which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I earnestly urge that the Government interpose no obstructions to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedures give to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty or compulsory service in a direct and summary manner to the judges and courts of the State or nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. The right of this Government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution upon those who are unable to pay the sum demanded in lieu of their persons. Those who are able to commute might have their remedy by recovery of the money paid in commutation. No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this Government to the decisions of our Courts would give it a new and stronger hold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of government, and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offerings of men and treasure to uphold an Administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our Government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies at the North which now weaken our cause, would at once be healed up, and your voice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New-York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the conscription act be declared unconstitutional, the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never befall a Government which represents the convictions of the people, which works with the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If this bill which stands upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act shall fall to the ground there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting as I have done with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Estrange them, divide them, and the foundations fail, the structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a small concession for our Government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing its dignity, nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law, and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION, DRAFT NUMBERS, VOTERS, ETC.

Congressional Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
XXIX	114,[illegible]	1,767	20,[illegible]
XVII	114,436	1,334	17,[illegible]
XXIII	116,760	2,093	22,535
XXVIII	129,365	2,015	21,026
XV	132,231	2,260	23,165
XXVII	135,482	2,416	[illegible]
XXX	141,971	2,519	21,835

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN DISTRICTS.

Congressional Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
III	132,242	2,697	16,421
II	151,951	4,146	15,967
VI	117,148	4,324	12,[illegible]
VIII	129,[illegible]	4,392	13,195
IV	131,854	5,881	12,363

The statement shows the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in the several Congressional Districts in which enrollments have been completed, and of which reports have been made to this office up to the 3d day of August, 1863.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.*

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New-York, as you request, because, among other reasons, TIME is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall into two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal, one to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts—to wit, the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—only 2,200, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four Districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully reënrolled—and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these Districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each District.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

The Safety of the Pacific.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The steamship Pacific went ashore at Mistaken Point, but got off and bore up for Trepassey, and arrived here this morning. Her fore compartment is full of water. The cargo is not injured and is being discharged to-day. She will be repaired here.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Railroad was sold on Thursday, under a decree of the Franklin County Court, to the Trustees and Bondholders of the road for reorganization.

Collisions in Hellgate—The Steamer Commodore Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.

Mr. Samuel D. Walden, first officer of the steamer Westchester, furnishes the following information:

At 7 p. m., on the 8th, while passing through Hellgate during a heavy thunder squall, the brig Emmeline, of Brooksville, and the schooner White Sea, of Portland, came in collision. The brig had her foretopmast carried away, and sails torn, and the schooner had her headgear carried away, and sails badly torn, and went ashore in the cove near Hallett's Point. She will probably come off without damage.

The steamboat Commodore, from New-York for Providence, with the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment on board, went ashore at 5:30 a. m., on Sunday, one mile north-west of Point Judith Light. The steamer Delaware, Captain Truble, from Providence for Rondout, went to her assistance, and was lying at anchor near her. The steamer Westchester from New-York for Providence, lay by the Commodore for one hour, but did not communicate with her. She lay broadside on, heading south. A boat from the shore reported that she had sent to Newport for assistance.

The State Loan of Maine.

STATE HOUSE, AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

The Maine State loan of $175,000 called out bids for some two millions, the premium going as high as 9 and 9½ ₩ cent in some cases.

A DESERTER FLOGGED.—One Joseph Hagen, who is alleged to have deserted from the 63rd Pa. Volunteers, was severely whipped by order of the Provost-Marshal in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 3rd inst. Hagen, after having deserted from the Army, had the boldness to enlist as a substitute on the 30th of July, when he was again sworn into the service, but deserted the same night. On the 3rd instant he received $250 and enlisted as a substitute, and was about to be sworn into the United States service the third time, when he was discovered. Provost-Marshal Captain J. Heron Foster immediately ordered him to be handcuffed and to receive twenty-five lashes as a punishment to himself and a warning to others. The corporal charged with the execution of the order administered thirty-seven lashes in a severe manner. The affair created a great deal of talk in the city of Pittsburg. Captain Foster says he will cheerfully submit to punishment for assault and battery.

HELP FOR THE FREEDMEN.—The Rev. Horace James is on a mission North presenting the claims of the colored people of North Carolina for assistance and encouragement. He is collecting materials and implements for their use. Large numbers of them dwell in the vicinity of Beaufort, Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Roanoke Island, and Hatteras Inlet. Eight thousand reside at Newbern, and at other points there are about six thousand. It is among these people that General Wild is now enlisting for his African Brigade. One regiment is nearly full. The question is what shall be done to support the wives and children of these soldiers, and the aged and infirm, who have leaned upon the able in body to support them. The remedy proposed is to colonize these freed people not out of the country, not beyond the limits of their own State, but to give them land and seed and implements of labor.

The location decided upon in which to commence this work in North Carolina is Roanoke Island. Its insular position favors this design, making it, like the islands around Hilton Head, in South Carolina, comparatively safe against attack, and free from fear of depredation. It is island ten or twelve miles [illegible], by four or five in breadth, well wooded, having an abundance of good water, a tolerably productive soil, a sufficient amount of cleared land for the commencement of operations, and surrounded by waters abounding in delicious fish. The adjacent counties of Tyrrell and Hyde, upon the main land, are favorably located for carrying on this work, after Roanoke Island is wholly occupied. The time in which to do this work is the present. It is desirable not to lose a single day. Two months earlier, had circumstances favored, would have been better. That there may be no longer delay in setting the project on foot, and commencing to give it a practical development, an appeal is hereby made to all the friends of the New Social Order in the South, and in particular to those who believe that the solution of the negro question is the turning point of the war, for prompt and efficient help in the prosecution of our designs. The materials required are the same which any colony, designed to be agricultural and mechanical, must need at the start, viz.: boards and shingles, and a steam engine to run a saw and grist mill, cross-cut saws and hand-saws, crow-bars, shovels, picks and spades, hoes, axes, hammers and nails, two or three sets of carpenters' tools, with extra augurs, squares, and gimlets; butt-hinges, screws, and latches; an assortment of garden seeds, padlocks and door-locks, oil-stones and grind-stones, bush-scythes, water-buckets, baking-kettles and covers, tin plates, cups, spoons, pans and basins, knives and forks, &c.

Contributions of clothing, shoes, and all kinds of needed supplies can be sent to the National Freedman's Relief Association, No. Mercer street.

Officer Field of the Fifth Precinct arrested, on Saturday, James West, an Irish laborer, 21 years of age, and Charles Cooker, 15 years of age, charged with being engaged with others in the attack on Alfred Derrickson, a negro residing at No. 11 Worth street. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 4 p. m. on Sunday, Geo. Beckert ran on the track of the Harlem Railroad, just as the Sunday train was coming along. He was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed. The coroner was notified.

ACCIDENT.—Wm. Gaynor, residing at No. 27 Thomas street, fell from the roof adjoining his residence on Sunday night, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

RELIEF OF COLORED SUFFERERS.—Additional subscription to the fund for the relief of colored people who suffered by the late riot:

F. C. J.	$4 00	Marcus Spring, by the Rev. H. H. Garnet..	$20 00
Laura	2 00	Ezra White	25 00
J. O. J.	2 00	Thomas W. Riddell	25 00
M. G. Y.	2 00	Proceeds of Children's Fair, at the House of W. H. Dibblee, Stamford, Conn.	75 00
James M. Drake & Co.	150 00	John Allen	5 00
Cash, W.	10 00	Lieut. S W B Hughes	10 00
Cash H. W.	2 00	H. H. Reynolds	5 00
Mr. Howe	3 00	Knapp & Peck	5 00
Francis Skiddy	100 00	Z. N. P.	5 00
Bentley & Burton	25 00	John Jay	50 00
A working man	1 00	Oliver H. King, by John Jay	25 00
Gerritt Smith	500 00	Maj. William Henry Schieffelin by J. Jay	25 00
Henry Ellsworth	100 00	Board of Brokers	3,500 00
Geo. E. Baker, Washington, D. C.	10 00	Two friends of the colored people	200 00
A lady in Twelfth-st., per J. E. Pinney	5 00	L., Danbury, Conn.	5 00
John H. Swift	100 00	Jesse W. Fell	5 00
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	100 00	Wm. C. Swan	1 00
Equal Rights	25 00	Hempstead	2 50
West Presbyterian Ch., by A. D. F. Randolph, additional subscript'n	150 00	X. Y. Z.	2 00
J. Watts De Peyster, thro' H. J. Raymond	200 00	Cash, F. B.	50 00
Union	20 00	Cash J. C. N.	10 00
E. P.	10 00	L. G. P.	5 00
Anonymous	2 00	M. G. C.	2 00
Sunday-School of the Congregational Ch'ch at Flushing, L. I.	25 06	The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng's Church	170 00
L. B. Binsse	10 00	S. T.	3 00
Geo. N. Titus	25 00	Samuel Dare	2 50
Ellen	25 00	[illegible] M. E. Church	15 21
R. H. McCurdy	50 00	Union Meeting, Greenpoint Baptist Church	23 00
Cash	20 00	Cash, [illegible]	5 00
W. R. M.	40 00	Cash	1 00
E.	2 10	Miss H. K. Wilkes	10 00
C. K. M.	50 00	From a friend	10 00
Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fourth street and Lafayette place, by Calvin E. Knox, Treasurer	171 14	O. R. S.	10 00
A. & J.	2 00	S. S. Osgood	10 00
A Union Soldier	7 00	Three Ladies	100 00
George Douglas	10 00	[illegible]	5 00
S. N., through A. Beal	1 00	Clergyman, through H. J. Raymond	10 00
Different Churches in Blakely, Pa.	19 75	Total	$6,448 [illegible]
Thomas Warren	5 00	Previously reported	32,247 79
Cash	25 00	Total to date, Aug. 8,	$38,696 67

JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

RIOTERS AND ROBBERS—MORE ARRESTS—THE AMERICAN FLAG DESECRATED.—Officers Irving and MacPherson, of the Twentieth ward, arrested on Friday night two men named James Fitzherbert and Michael O'Brien, who are charged with being engaged in the late riots. Mr. Andrew Hauser is the complainant, and charges that the prisoners robbed him of a horse and wagon worth $100. He made oath that while passing through Twenty-eighth street on Monday, July 13, he was attacked by a gang of men and boys, brutally beaten, and robbed of $70 in Treasury notes. His stable was subsequently forced open and his horse and wagon stolen; the doors and windows of his residence were crushed in by the mob, and his house robbed. Mary Conlan, Mary E. Coon, and Margaret Black, young women living in the neighborhood, witnessed the assault on Mr. Hauser and his house, and deposed to seeing the prisoners leading the mob in the attack, Fitzherbert having a pistol in his hand at the time. After Mr. Hauser had been rescued from the mob, they entered his house and searched it, but did not succeed in finding him. Witnesses saw O'Brien and Fitzherbert, with other rioters, break open Mr. Hauser's stable and steal the horse and wagon. One of the witnesses also swears that during the attack on the house of Mr. H., Fitzherbert proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which were given by the mob and some of the neighbors. Another party swears that the mob, led by the prisoner Fitzherbert, marched down Ninth avenue bearing the American flag, and that the flag-bearer threw the colors down, trampled on them, tore them in pieces, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "D—n that flag." Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoners for trial without bail.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—Major-Gen. S. P Blair and staff, Vicksburg; Lieut. Com. E. Levy, U. S. N.; M. H. Stevens of Washington; Peter Higgins of Boston; the Hon. J. T. Lyon of Columbia, and Capt. Duffy, U. S. A., are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. C. Grover, U. S. A.; Capt. F. S. Cower, J. Hibbert, jr., and R. C. Durves, U. S. Vols., and Mr. Barreda of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

C. S. Stansbury and wife of Washington; R. P. Field, Ky.; Benj. F. Brewster of Philadelphia; J. H. Brinsky of Memphis, and Lieut.-Col. Montegue, U. S. A., are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Thomas Cedeir and lady, Fred Saunders, A. Hyerwisch, and H. Thomas of New-Orleans; P. S. Prest, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. Kensett of Baltimore, and J. J. Bantlin of Cincinnati, are stopping at the La Farge House.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

MURDER IN THE FIFTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—An affray occurred in Prospect street, near Green lane, about 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening, between a sailor named Thomas McCune, alias McLeod, and a young man named Conlin, in which the latter was killed by a thrust with a knife in the hands of the sailor. The perpetrator, seeing what he had done, ran into the basement of No. 168 Prospect street, occupied by his sister, and jumping over the rear fence concealed himself in an adjoining yard. He was pursued by by Capt. Jacobs and Officer Bourne, who took him into custody and conducted him to the Station-House. Conlin fell upon the sidewalk immediately after receiving the injury, and died from loss of blood about five minutes thereafter. The wound was in the left breast, the blade penetrating the heart. The deceased was picked up by some neighbors and conveyed to his father's residence in the rear of No. 178 Prospect street. McCune, it appears, had deserted from the U. S. gunboat Connecticut, lying at the Navy-Yard but an hour before. He came ashore with two shipmates in the officer's boat which they had stolen from the vessel. On landing they took several drinks, and, according to McCune's statement, met Conlin in Hudson avenue and walked with him to Prospect street, when a dispute arose between them about drinking together. Some hard words were exchanged, and, as alleged, Conlin struck at him with a knife, whereupon he drew his sailor's knife from the sheath and struck him, in self-defense. The knife with which the deed was committed was found in the privy of No. 168 Prospect street. The blade was covered with blood. The accused is about 19 years old, and the deceased was in the 24th year of his age, and without family. A post mortem examination of the body was made yesterday morning by order of Coroner Norris. The inquest will be held to-day.

THE CONSCRIPTION FUND.—A conference of the officers of the Brooklyn City Banks, the Board of Contracts and Special Committee of the Common Council, was held in the City Hall on Saturday, for the purpose of consulting in relation to the raising of one million dollars by the city, to be used in mitigating the hardships of the draft. There were present, Messrs. J. J. Studwell of the City Bank, Conklin Brush of the Mechanics' Bank, John K. Pruyn of the Central Bank, W. P. S. Herriman of the Long Island Bank, Daniel Embury of the Atlantic Bank, George Field of the Williamsburg City Bank, I. H. Frothingham of the Nassau Bank, O. M. Beach of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Aldermen Ternan, Perry and Nodyne. The Mayor stated the action of the Common Council, and the object of inviting the officers of the City Banks, to ascertain what amounts those institutions were willing to advance on the loan, and that it was desirable that the banks should act in concert. The subject was spoken of in a conversational manner. The financial gentlemen, it appeared, had no authority to make any proposition before submitting the matter to the Boards of Directors of the different banks. The principal point they wished to ascertain, however, was whether there was not such a division of public opinion as to the justice or policy of the action of the Common Council as might deter the Legislature from legalizing the measure—whether, in fact, the security for the payment of the money was beyond doubt. The Mayor expressed the opinion that there was no doubt but the Legislature would legalize the act, and that he believed it met with the approval of a great majority of the people. The opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that our full quota could be raised without the draft by offering from $250 to $300 bounty for each man. Finally, it was understood that the matter would be laid before the Bank Directors, and another meeting held on Wednesday next to receive their proposition.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this city last week were largely in excess of the week preceding, nearly two-thirds of the cases being children who died of diseases superinduced by the excessive hot and damp weather. The principal causes here cholera infantum 65, convulsions 25, marasmus 24, inflammation of the brain 10, consumption 13, scarlet fever 5, typhoid fever 4, diarrhoea 4, hooping cough 4, sunstroke 3, effects of heat 2, croup 2, &c., &c. The total was 276 of which 196 were children, and 80 adults; natives of the United States 205, Ireland 46, Germany 13, England 4, other countries 8.

SUN-STROKE.—James Murray fell down on the corner of Smith and Degraw streets, on Saturday from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to the L. I. College Hospital by officer Donnelly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred to a young man named William Mc[illegible], who resided at 24 First street, E. D., by falling down the hold of the barge "Sisters," lying at the foot of South Eleventh street. He was conveyed to his residence by an officer of the 45th Precinct, where he died shortly after.

DROWNED.—A lad named George Decker, aged 12 years, who resided at 96 Union Avenue, E. D., was drowned last Friday while bathing in the Newtown Creek. His body was not recovered until late yesterday afternoon, when Coroner Barrett held an inquest and rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—About 9 o'clock last night an unknown man was observed to walk overboard from one of the Twenty-third street ferry-boats, while on her way from Greenpoint to New-York, which created a great deal of excitement on board. Strict search has been made, but the body has not yet been recovered.

BURGLARY.—During the temporary absence of Mr. Boylis from his premises yesterday, in India street, Greenpoint, they were feloniously entered by some burglars, who carried away with them a gold watch, valued at about $65, with several other articles. No arrests have yet been made.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Brig Juno, Green, Fajardo, P. R., 15 days, molasses to Green & Curry.

Brig Emeline, Green, Bangor, 16 days, lumber to master.

Brig Mount Vernon, Lowell, Rio Janeiro July 13 via Delaware Breakwater, coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Schr. Southampton, [illegible], New-Orleans, 16 days, in ballast to James Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Davis, Doane, Vera Cruz, 28 days, hides, &c. to Garrett & Co.

Schr. San Miguel (Span.), Sanchez, Havana and Cardenas, 12 days, ballast to Marti & Co.

Schr. W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Cardenas, 10 days, sugar to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Castor (Dan.), Sechusen, Sisal, 17 days, logwood to F. E. Schlesinger & Son.

Schr. J. Achorn, Hatch, Alexandria, 6 days, to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Matthews, Washington, D. C., 5 days, to U. S. Navy Department.

Schr. C. H. Booth, Longstreet, Washington, D. C., 5 days, ballast to master.

Schr. W. McCobb, Douglass, Bangor, 14 days, lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Roanoke, Smith, Eastport, 18 days, laths to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Montezuma, Bragg, Bangor, 7 days, lumber to Thos. Bell.

Schr. S. L. Condon, Todd, Rondout, coal for Cambridge.
Schr. A. Sawyer, Boothby, Port Ewen, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Whistler, Presby, Taunton, nails.
Schr. Ann E. Hayes, Robinson, Providence.
Schr. Ottoman, Blanchard, Rondout, coal for Salem.
Schr. Union, Pendleton, Rockland, lime.
Schr. Hannah Martin, Avery, Elizabethport for N. Bedford.
Schr. Angler, Beebe, Boston, 3 days, mdse.
Schr. White Squall, ——, Portland, Me., lumber.
Schr. Nancie, Barber, Rondout, coal for Providence.
Schr. Roanoke, Paul, Elizabethport, coal for Taunton.
Schr. B. Cook, Jones, Virginia, 4 days, wood.
Schr. C. J. Ehrleson, Brown, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Edward Slade, Drake, Virginia, wood.
Schr. James D. Hoyt, Lyon, Virginia, wood.
Schr. J. Van Zandt, Woodmanson, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Messenger, Fogg, Portland, Me., 4 days, powder.
Schr. O. W. Snow, ——, Bangor, lumber to master.
Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, mdse.
Sloop Helen, Babcock, Fall River.

BELOW—Two brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. and light.

MEMORANDA.

During the squall of Saturday afternoon, the brig Emilien, from Bangor, when coming through Hell Gate came in collision with schooner White Squall, carrying away foretopmast, &c. The schooner White Squall lost headsails, and went ashore in Bounty's Cove. She will be got off without damage to hull.

Schooner Mary Eliza, of Providence, while lying at anchor in the East River, was struck by lightning, and had foremast shivered.

The canal-boat E. Mason, lying at Pier No. 6, East River, sunk last night. She was loaded with lumber.